Amneements and Alectings.

BALT'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATER .- " The Big Bonanza." OLYMPIO THEATER .- At 2 and 8: Variety Entertainment. PARK THEATER.—Emerson's California Minstrels. ROBINSON HALL.—" Giroffe-Giroffa." In English. UNION SQUARE THEATER. -Benefit Performance. WALLACK'S THEATER .- At 2 and 8: "The Donovans."

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.-Concert. Thomas GILMORE'S GARDEN.—Concert.
METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—Painting, Statuary, etc.

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Business Notices.

LIFE INSURANCE ON THE STOCK PLAN.-Ample RIEHLE BROS. of Philadelphia stand first in the world as the makers of TESTING MACHINES, no concern having made so many as they.

SHERRY WINES, all styles, dry, extra dry,

THE C. D. CHAMPLIN "SPECIAL."-The finest tall wine produced by the Pleasant Valley Wine Company, exquisite flavor, dry, very light, perfectly pure, not re-enforced, seld only in bottles, by the Company's Agents H. R. Kink & CO., 69 Fulton et N. V. The Pleasant Valley Wine Company's Branches are underinably the purest in the world; very sloan; no sugar or coloring matter added.

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THE TRIBUNE'S MONTHLY CALENDAR.

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June.	0 157 13 164 20 171 27 178	31 178	25 166	16 167	3 154 10 161 17 168 24 175	18 169	19 17

New-Dork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1875.

TRIPLE SHEET

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-A St. Petersburg journal calls for an alliance between England and Russia. = Don Carlos has conferred upon his son the title of Prince of Asturias. He has convoked the Biscay juntas to meet on the 27th of June. —— The second trial of Count von Arnan began at Berlin. The papers presented at the former trial were read in evidence.

DOMESTIC. The Court of Appeals has reversed the docision of the Supreme Court in the habeas corpus case of Wm. M. Tweed. —— The Maine Republican Convention nominated Gen. Selden Conner for Governor. The strike in the Wyoming (Penn.) coal region is at an end. === Serious trouble is threatened on the Mexican frontier by proposed operations of the brigand chief - Fx-Gov. Bullock of Massachusetts Cortina. — Ex-Gov. Ballock of Massachusetts addressed the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Brown University, yesterday, on Intellectual Leadership in American History. = The Fifth Maryland Regiment was enthusiastically welcomed at Boston.

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- The decision of the Court of Appeals in the Tweed case was received with surprise by the prosecuting lawyers and by Judge Davis; a new beach warrant was issued for Mr. In the suit of Theodore Tilton against Henry Ward Beecher, Mr. Beach continued his argument for Mr. Tilton. ___ Receiver Jewett of the Erie Railway was granted additional powers by Judge Donohue in two new suits brought to protect mortgage bondholders. :- The fifth day's races of the Spring meeting of the American Jockey Club were run at Jerome Park. - The burglar who shot Mr. Shute in Brooklyn was arrested. The Washington Light Infantry of Charleston, S. C., and other organizations were entertained in this city on their way to the Bunker Hill Centennial. - A drunken blacksmith accidentally shot his wife at Dover, N. J. Gold, 11634, 11634, 11634. Gold value of the legal-tender dollar at the close,

85 %10 cents. THE WEATHER.-The Government report predicts warmer, cloudy or partly cloudy weather. The thermometer in this city yesterday, 66°, 72°

Persons arranging to leave town for the Spring and Summer months can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them at any address, and changed as often as they may desire, postpaid, for \$1 a month.

The uncertainty of horse-racing was finely illustrated yesterday at Jerome Park, when the two-year-old whose chances sold lowest in the pools proved the winner. The month of June never afforded better weather for testing the speed of horse-fiesh.

In the hearty reception accorded to the Fifth Maryland Regiment, Boston does herself honor. The story of the battle of a hundred years ago effaces the memory of later conflicts, and North and South join hands upon the Common in a fraternity that knows no sectional antipa-

Additional powers are granted by the order of Judge Donohue to Mr. Jewett as Receiver of the Erie Railway Company. If he does not | for the wretched old man, the prospect of libsucceed in managing its affairs far better than erty and ease is a long way off. For the pres- of a remarkable character, consisting of the

legal restrictions.

Sheer good luck has brought the assailant of Mr. Shute into the hands of the Brooklyn police. Their methods of tracking and capturing the criminal amounted to nothing. It may as well be understood that when a burglar escapes after attempting a murder, the only hope of arrest is in his trying to repeat the

performance. The surrender of the striking coal miners of the Wyoming Valley and their acceptance of the terms offered by their employers must not be confounded with a general collapse of the strike. The miners of the Schuylkill region, who constitute the main body of the strikers, still hold out; though it is stated that several collieries in the northern part of the district have resumed work.

The reception of the American riflemen in Dublin is as gratifying as could be desired. The enthusiasm of the Irish is no doubt greatly stimulated by a desire to show how much better they like America than England. It may be that rifle matches will prove as effectual as industrial exhibitions in placing different peoples on good terms and evoking friendly sentiments.

By an almost unanimous vote on the first ballot, the Maine Republican Convention nom-The platform is largely taken up with general expressions respecting a republican form of government and good will between the sections. The plank concerning specie payment is strong and admits of no doubtful construction. Maine leads the way.

A prominent St. Petersburg journal calls for an alliance between Russia and England. Although this may not be officially inspired, the fact that the censor allowed it to pass gives it some significance. If the Czar is about to withdraw from the arrangement which he made with the Emperors of Germany and Austria, it would be interesting to know what demands he has made which the other monarchs are unwilling to concede.

Most noteworthy among the proceedings of the National Board of Trade at Philadelphia is the opinion expressed regarding the financial policy of our Government. The uncertainty of our finances, it is pointed out, is an inevitable consequence of the loose provisions of the act of Jan. 14, 1875, which allow, among other things, the reissue of the retired legaltender notes. The Board finds little evidence thus far in the workings of the law of the near approach of specie payments, which it professes to have in view.

In the able address of ex-Gov. Bullock before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Brown University, to which we devote much space this morning, something more than the usual oratory of such occasions is successfully attempted. When we have made all due allowances for climate and soil and geographical situation, it is still evident that the progress of the United States has been due less to those than to the character of our people and our political institutions. These controlling elements of a successful national career have been largely molded by the men of intellectual eminence from the earlier days of the colonies to the present hour, whose lives are brought before us in brief review in this address. So long as our country has its destiny shaped by its men of intellect, its prosperity is secure.

THE CASE OF TWEED.

The decision of the Court of Appeals, unaninously pronouncing against the legality of Tweed's continued imprisonment, on the ground that having been tried on only one indictment he could be sentenced only for a single term, was not generally anticipated by the public. The action of Judge Davis had been sustained on review in other courts, and there was an unwillingness to believe that the law provided no greater punishment for the enormous offense of which Tweed had been guilty than a year in the penitentiary and a single small fine. But there is no doubt that some of the ablest lawyers who have given study to this case were fully prepared for the unfortunate issue that has just been reached. The prospect of it was one of the causes which made Mr. O'Conor and the Governor so carnest in pressing for additional remedial legislation last Winter, and it was freely mentioned as a reason why a change ought to be made in the office of the Corporation Counsel. Mr. O'Conor also, in writing recently of the Tweed indictment, justified its "monster proportions" by the peculiar defects of the law under which the counsel for the people were compelled to proceed. We can abnost imagine that he must have forecast the opinion of Judge Allen, who says, in delivering the opinion of the Court of Appeals: "The indictment in this case is an anomaly, and is probably without precedent, but it may have been justified by peculiar circumstances of the case."

We have called the result of this appeal a misfortune, and such undoubtedly in some respects it is; but there are also many grave reasons why we should regard it with the liveliest satisfaction. As Judge Allen well says, "neither the cause of justice nor of true "reform can be advanced by illegal and void 'acts or doubtful experiments by courts of "justice in any form or to any extent." The conviction of Tweed was obtained after extraordinary efforts, when the honest citizens of New-York had almost lost hope of justice and confidence in juries. Public feeling was greatly aroused, and the severe sentence imposed by Judge Davis was applauded as a befitting vindication of the long outraged majesty of the law. Yet it must be evident now that the principle of cumulative sentences involved a dangerous precedent which, in times of popular excitement, an unscrupulous or impulsive judge might push to disastrous consequences. Better far that Tweed and all the Ring should go unpunished than the safeguards which the law has thrown around individual liberty should be put in peril, and the discretion of the magistrate substituted for

the plain letter of the statute. So far as Tweed himself is concerned, there is perhaps less reason to lament the issue of the case than might at first sight be supposed. His discharge from the penitentiary does not imply his restoration to freedom. He will be rearrested on civil process before he leaves the Island, and as there is not the slightest probability of his obtaining the \$3,000,000 bail await the suits of the State for the recovery of the against him which perhaps may still be tried. After all, though release from the degradation of Blackwell's Island is a great boon

be, at all events, because he is hampered by to another, and pays a good round price for and singing in Pennsylvania Dutch during the the change; and if he is ever restored to the free air and sunshine he will probably find himself a beggar, his home despoiled, his old associates scattered, and his friends ashamed to own him.

"REFORM FROM THE INSIDE."

Let us see. Here but a little while agoonly so short a time that you can count the months on your fingers-there was much serious and solemn talk about the brutal manners of a licentious and unbridled press which insisted that there was a great deal of dishonesty and corruption in all departments of the public service. Many leading statesmen stepped down and out, with the remark that if this was the way public servants were treated, they would have no more of it. Many politicians who were willing to serve their country at reasonable salaries anywhere where there were "chances," and where they were not watched-high toned persons who, like the indignant street car conductors, "wouldn't "have no bell punch put on them," said it was shameful, the way the press treated public men. Many good men said it was wrong to create an atmosphere of suspicion around our purest and best; it impaired our confidence in human nature. Many patriotic persons with shrinking, sensitive souls, said it was too bad that the effete monarchies of the Old World should be permitted to plume themselves inated Gen. Selden Connor for Governor. over the model Republic, because upon the confession of our own newspapers our government was badly and dishonestly administered. Mr. Morton expressed the opinion that we had "the best civil service on the "planet;" other Senators thought "investigations" were beneath the dignity of Congress; Mr. Butler was positive that the only obstacles paper currency, and the license of the press; and the President himself was fixed in the belief that all the departments were working beautifully, and the only trouble in the world was that the newspapers persisted in making a fuss. Well, now, let us see where we stand. The

clamor has been that there has been corraption in the administration of the Civil Service, and the demand has been for reform. The Administration organs and orators all said Nonsense!" But Bristow went into the Treasury and has been working up reforms in the rottenness of that department ever since he learned the ways of it and found his "bearings." The men who were saving, so short a while ago, that no investigations and no reform were needed there, are boasting now of the manner in which they reform the party from the inside. Jewell went into the Post-Office Department and began unearthing corruption and instituting reforms the moment he got fairly installed. The men who said a little while ago the charges of corruption in the Government service were unfounded and malicious, are saying now, "See how we reform abuses so soon "as we find them out." And the very people who a little while ago were denying the existence of corruption in the Civil Service. are discussing Bristow and Jewell as possible Presidential candidates, because they have discovered abuses where there were none, and instituted reforms where none were needed. The new Attorney-General likewise, we observe, is receiving great praise-which he deserves-for setting on foot reforms in a department in which there was, according to the same authorities a few months since, no need whatever of a change.

All this is but a repetition of what occurred earlier when the thick-and-thin organs insisted there was nothing wrong in the Crédit Mobilier transactions, the Salary Grab, the Sanborn contracts, and so forth, and so forth, until the party had been forced into an admission of the wrong, and an effort to correct it, when they all said: "See how soon we correct an error when we "discover it." But we wait now for the upturning of Mr. Secretary Delano and the Department of the Interior. Reform stops just now at the door of that department. An unbridled and licentious press has preferred charges against the administration of that department, and because of that fact, President Grant holds on to its chief, and faces publie clamor. It is a department which offers larger opportunities for corruption than any other; and from all that can gathered has suffered few to escape. Publie attention has been directed to it for the past four or five weeks, and the conviction is general that investigation, overhauling, purgation, are demanded. The President stands by his friends and retains his Secretary. That may do for him; but how about the party? The elections of 1875 are coming on. The XLIVth Congress, with a Democratic majority the House, is approaching its first session. Wouldn't it be well for the gentle men who boast of reforming the party from the inside, to take some steps toward securing the advantage which will accrue from a voluntary reform in that department. before their opponents come in and begin in the Department of the Interior the series of investigations upon which they propose to make the most of their capital for the campaign of 1876? And if the President will not concede to their wishes in the matter, had they better weaken themselves still further by resolutions of fulsome adulation of the Executive? There are several Republican State Conventions yet to be held. Do they mean business?

THE TUNKERS.

During last week the Tunkers, one of the most peculiar religious sects in the country, held their annual Convention near Lancaster. Penn. Only those of our readers who have lived in the farming districts of Maryland, Pennsylvania, or Virginia will have, perhaps, any personal knowledge of this feeblest of Christian flocks, and they, probably, will remember them only as hatless old men, with patriarchal beards to their waists, and bonnetless women, in linsey gowns, who came down to the villages from the hills once or twice of year in their old-fashioned wagons to sell their produce and be booted at by the children. A Tunker's wagon used to cather a staring crowd about it as readily as the band of the coming circus. In all parts of the country they are known as a solitary people, dwelling in bill-places, apart from politics, fashion, or any kind of worldly turmoil. Their recent convocation was held on a quiet farm. according to their habit, rather than in a town; but it attracted large crowds from all parts that will be demanded, he must go to jail to of the State, who apparently were of opinion that no circus or collection the stolen money. There are other indictments of wild beasts could offer so amazing a spectacle as this unnoticed sect that for generations, without conflict or heat of any sort, had held itself aloof from the world in belief and deportment. The services also were

day; and in the evening the assemblage of all the brethren and sisters in a barn, where a love-feast supper of mutton broth was solemnly eaten, followed by an equally solemn washing of the feet of the whole multitude of believers. After these "services of love and "humility" the communion was partaken of.

In spite of the oddity of these rites, we are told by observers that "the simplicity and devotional feeling of the worshipers was so great as to command the sympathy of the great multitude of spectators." We can readily conceive that the sight nowadays of hundreds of women, many of them young and pretty, dressed in scrupulously coarse and ugly attire, was enough to take the breath of any spectator. There is a delicate, devont coquetry in the Quakers' spotless white and dove color, of which the pretty Quaker knows how to reap the full advantage. But these poor Tunker women, in their ugly gowns and tight mob caps, were literally mortifying the flesh for religion's sake. This recent convocation has brought other things to light about them.

Not only do they abjure all vanity or finery in their dress and houses, but they utterly refuse to be led into quarrels, public or private: no Tunker bears arms, or was ever a party to a lawsuit; they urge hard work as an essential of religious life upon all their members; no Tunker was ever seen in a poor-house; when holy men of God among them are moved to preach His word, they receive no wages for so doing; they have no theological schools, consequently they never quarrel on doctrinal points; their ministers, having to earn their bread by the sweat of their brow, or starve, have no time to deal in turgid affairs of sentiment, or to cover Christ's simple truth with their own foggy, hyperbolic fancies, or shame to our permanent prosperity were the lack of His church by their personal passions or prejudices. Their "fruits" in the Christian life are not very apparent perhaps; they build no million dollar temples on the streets to glorify God in the holiness of architectural beauty; send out no missionaries to convert other Christian sects to their own way of thinking; there is no chance in their religious development for the outgrowth of a Cardinal McCloskey, a Spurgeon, or a Beecher. The quiet Tunker in the mountains of Pennsylvania or Virginia tries to deal justly, walk humbly, and keep himself unspotted from the world, and is

content. After all, how odd it would be if when, as was foretold for these latter times, one powerful sect after another comes to the front, and we hear the cry, "Lo, here is Christ!" or "Lo, there!" the poor, comical Dutch Tunker in his cabin in the hills should have been sheltering Him all the while!

During his short term as Mayor, Alderman Vance found occasion to declare that under the absurd system which had grown up whereby the head of the City Government was required to sign separate checks for every petty disbursement made by the Controller, the greater part of the Mayor's time was necesserily spent in this purely clerical duty, and that it was physically as well as morally impossible for him to have any accurate supervision of the acif he were to remain in office longer one of his first efforts would be to secure some reform by which the Mayor should be able to give the balk of his time to something better than the work of a clerk. Mayor Wickham is experiencing the same difficulty. It is absurd to expect him to sign a separate check for every salary paid. The people New-York want their Mayor to be rather more than an assistant to a cashier; and in the stand which the fayor has taken against this exaction he deserves. so far as he has law on his side, the hearty support of all who wish the city to enjoy the services of a Mayor with time to attend to the real duties of his

PERSONAL.

Prof. Perry of Williams College sails for Europe July 6, to be gone two months.

Gen. Wm. Preston is to deliver the memorial ration on Breckinridge at Louisville to-morrow. Gov.

General Sherman arrived in this city yesday morning, and left in the afternoon for Boston, to end the Banker Hill centennial celebration. The Hon. Tappan Wentworth, who died at

Lowell, Mass., on Saturday, defeated Henry Wilson for Congress in 1852. He was a member of the Legislature Kentucky counties are contending for the

parentage of Sceretary Bristow. Clark County claimed a, but Todd County gets him, while Clark County con-es itself with his father There are to be Bishops in plenty at the and Lake camp-meeting. The following have signi-

ed their intention of being present: Bishops Janes, tarris, Foster, Bowman, Andrews and Walley. Emperor William has presented Capt, Charles C. Hill of South Boston with a fine telescope for having saved the crew of the German brig Maria, wrecked at sea hast November. Capt. Hill was in command of the Liver-

bark Herbert The doctors have released their hold upon ex-Speaker Blaine, and he leaves town this morning to his sen at Yale. Senator Sherman goes on at the same e for a similar purpose.

The will of the late John Wells Parker beneaths to the New-England Historic and Genealogical society his collection of Meiville papers, and also his collection of *The Porismouth Gazette* of the year 1758.

Samuel G. Drake, the Colonial historian just deceased, published his best known work—"History and antiquities of Boston"—when he was 57 years of age, and when his researches into Colonial history had ex-tended over 30 years.

Since his recent domestic bereavement, Mr. E. L. Godkin, editor of *The Nation*, having rented his house in New-York, has been residing in Cambridge. It is now aunounced that he has purchased the residence there of ex-secretary Richardson, formerly the residence of President Eliot. Mr. E. L. Roberts of North Canaan, Conn.,

is a thrifty legislator. In 1862 he expended in the re-cruiting service between \$70 and \$80, and has never been reimbursed by the State. Becoming a member of the House of Representatives this year, he introduced a bill for the payment of the claim, and succeeded in press-ing it through. Prof. F. V. Hayden, United States Geologist,

as elected on the 15th of May last corresponding mem-er of the "Society of Natural Sciences of Neuchatel," witzerland. It will be remembered that it was in this neight that Prof. Agnosiz began his great work in science early a half century ago, and in its transactions are one of his early and most valuable original memoirs. Gen. Butler, it is now asserted, is going into the stocking manufacturing business, having bought.

jointly with Col. E. C. Bailey, a mill privilege on the

Contocook River, with the intention of starting a stocking mill and a kit factory. Here's a fine chance for Democratic newspapers to crack jokes as to the purposes of safe deposit to which those stockings will be put.

Bishop Clark of Rhode Island addresses this sensible admonition to writers of hasty signatures: "An outrage committed by some persons who ought to know better is the signing of their names to letters in such a blind way as to make it impossible to know how to direct the reply. I have sometimes been obliged to cut out the address and paste it on the letter sent in return, and let it take its chance."

Count Waldeck had a rival centenarian in Philadelphia, it all accounts be true. Thomas Taylor who died in that city, on Friday last, is alleged to have reached the age of 103 years. He was present at the burial of Sir John Moore, and at Waterloo, where he was Lieutenant in the S8th Connaught Rangers, then under the command of Cel. Hancock, afterward Lord Castle-maine. In 1852 he came to America, and was made, by the help of Bishop Odenheimer, sexton of the Church of the Ascersion, in Philadelphia, a position which he held until seven years a c. Mr. Taylor had received medale from the British Government for bravery.

Judge Martin Ryerson (formerly one of the Supreme Judges of New-Jersey and afterward a mem-ber of the Alabama Claims Court, who was buried yesterday) proved in his later days a singularly methodical in valid. For weeks while confined to his bed, he had been succeed in managing its affairs far better than erty and ease is a long way off. For the presthey have hitherto been conducted, it will not ent at any rate he merely steps from one cell usual religious exercises of preaching, prayers, showing the various plots for the different vegetables,

which he kept by his bedside, and had been conducting a correspondence with friends as to new varieties of early vegetables and the best methods of treating them. When his death was merely a question of a few hours he thought it well to make provision for the funeral expenses, so that the family might have no lack of funds before the executors were able to enter upon the regular settlement of the estate. He examined his bank account, thought he detected a slight mistake, sent to have this corrected and then drew a check for what he considered a smideint sum. Less than 24 hours afterward the end of his long illness had come.

The blood of Warren and Putnam is united to-day in Warren Putnam Newcomb, a boy of 16 years of age, now in the Hartford High School. The death of Gen. Warren's wife preceded the battle of Bunker Hill, so that the slaughter of that day left his four children orphans. The two sons died unmarried; the elder daughr died childless; one son survived the second daughter. His name was Joseph Warren Newcomb, and he was therefore the sole surviving grandchild of Gen. Warren. He lived until within a few months, and was present at the last celebration of the battle of Bunker Hill. His son married at Hartford, Conn., a lineal descendant of Israel Putnam of the same generation, and some years also passed away, leaving the son whose name is given above. This boy is therefore the only male descendant of Joseph Warren now alive, and is also the great-grandson of Israel Putnam. A correspondent of The Boston Adverser, who furnishes these facts, refiniorces them by a cenealogical table, and suggests that young Newcomb and to be at Charlestown to-morrow, escorted by the utnam Phalanx.

Begury June 15. He is reported that Arch. His name was Joseph Warren Newcomb, and he was there fore the sole surviving grandebild of Gen. Warren. He last

Berlin, June 15 .- It is reported that Archbishop Ledochowski is dangerously ill.

SALT LAKE CITY, June 15 .- James B. Mc-Keon, late Chief Justice, was to-day admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of this Territory.

CINCINNATI, June 15 .- Archbishop Wood of Philadelphia has nearly recovered from his recent attack of acute rheumatism, and starts to-day in a special car for Philadelphia, where he will be invested on Thursday with the pallium. He is accompanied by Archbishon Purcell of Cincinnati, Bishop Elder of Natchez, Bishop Quinlan of Mobile, Mons. Roncetti, Dr. Ubaldi, and sev-eral distinguished clergymen.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass, June 15 .- At the anniersary of Williston Seminary at East Hampton to-day the widow of Samuel Williston, founder of the institu tion, gave to the Seminary the Williston Homestead of about 15 acres, and valued at \$50,000, on condition that the new Library Building shall be placed upon it, that she retain the family mansion as her residence during her life, and that it shall then be used as the dwelling of the Principal of the Seminary.

Everybody seems to be glad that Messrs. Blaine and Wilson escaped. Not only for the many obvious reasons, but because, on the hydra principle, where two Presidential candidates disappear, a dozen rise to

The Hon. J. C. Madigan of Aroostook, Me., looms up in various shapes, political. He has been nomi-nated by letter in the newspapers for President; is talked of in his district for Congress, and as the Democratic candidate for Governor. It was in the third term organ that he was nominated for President.

Dr. Butler of Minneapolis is not a candidate or the Republican nomination for Governor It seems and favors the nomination of Mr. Pillsbury. The latter gentleman The Minneapolis Tribune vouches for as "a broad-gauge Republican." It predicts his nomination by acclamation, and his election "by a majority exceeding that ever given for any Governor in Minnesota."

The papers are still discussing the desirability taking Gov. Fenton up for Congress to fill the vacancy in the Chautauqua District. The New-York Express suggests and approves the idea that the Democrats would make a hit by nominating him. Gov. Fenton some time ago assured THE TRIBUNE that under no circumstances could be consent, this Fall, to take any semination for

A declaration against a third term would have been natural enough on the part of The Washington Chronicle niter seeing its rival organ swollen with 57 pages of official advertising. But on the contrary, while the rival sheet is scarcely dry from the press, it sings an entirely unexpected and gratuitous pean to the President. It proclaims him a man "devoid of selfish ambition," and says: "Partisan malice may picture the President as an ambitious man ever seeking to advance his own interest, but impartial history will paint the truthful portrait, and will show to posterity a man without political aspirations, a true patrior, finding the greatest enjoyment not in seeking promotion, but in the consciousness of having performed his full duty as a trusted servant of the people."

To-day the Pennsylvania State Temperance Convention meets at Harrisburg to nominate a Prohibition State ticket. The Republican press stigmatize it a a device of the enemy to draw away Republican votes, but The Philadelphia Inquirer hesitates to call it a weak one "because the Republican party of this State is not as compact an organization" as it might be. It says: ever, be considered as either fair or wise, for the very simple reason that its real object is entirely differen from its estensible one; that, instead of meaning to aid the cause of temperance, it means to injure it by attempts to place in pow-ra party which flist, last, and all the time, is opposed to temperance in anything, and especially in the sale or use of intoxicating liquors." Already there is some expression of opinion

against a repetition of the Liberal tactics of last year in Gen. Neal Dow is to improve the occasion of the Fourth of July at Elisworth, Ne., by a temperance address. management will be had from last year and a full ticket be placed early in the field, the candidates selected with cannot conscientiously support the nominees of either of effectively enter their protest against the wrong-doings of the leading parties. The tendency of such a third ticket would be to render both the other parties more cir-cumspect in their conduct, and introduce a better element into the canvass. Let us by all means have an early con-vention and a ticket made up as above, and the organiza-tion can be maintained with honor and credit."

The belief seems to be prevalent that upon Senator Taurman's conduct in the Ohio Democratic Con ventior to-morrow largely depends his political future The Cincinnati Commercial says : " Senator Thurman did not exert himself in the last Democratic Convention against the soft-money policy, because in part he thought his friends who had accepted the ' more money ' delusion would become weary of their nonsense, and he was sorry disturb and distress them, they were so zealous and se furious in urging their theories. It is possible that the Senator did not then see that the Confederate financiers meant great speculations at the public expense. He was speedily taught what they meant, and he has been abused with great bifterness simply because he has not given his aid to schemes that are dishonest. The time has come when, if the Senator is a fighting man, he must show it. If he is a power in his party and is against the absurdates and dishonestics of the inflationists, now is the time to make the fact known."

Interest deepens in the probable action of the Ohio Democratic Convention, which meets at Coura-bus to-morrow, on the fluancial question. The inflationists are already setting up their howls. The Cincinnati Enquirer, in a double-leaded leader declares that the "money power" is at work to capture the Convention, and protests as follows against a bard money platform · We say now to the people who are annually robbed of millions by the vicious Republican financial policy; who are suffering because of the contraction devised in the interest of bondholders; who are compelled to see their workshops idle, their mines vacant and their industries paralyzed in order that the holders of bonds may apreciate their investments, that the Money Power active, and that it will, if possible, compel the Democratic party of Ohlo to stultify itself. The men who would do this are the enemies of the party and the enemies of Gov Allen. Without a platform such as carried the State for is last Fall, Gov. Allen cannot afford to accept a renomination. To accept a platform constructed by the money aristocracy would be to subject himself and his party to overwhelming defeat. It is believed now that Gen. Cary will be nominated for Lieutenant-Governor. Unless the platform is drawn in the interest of the people, Gen. Cary cannot enter the canvass. His strength is in the sound masses." The Enquirer wants to see adopted the finan-cial plank of 1874, on which it says the party gained a majority of 17,000. This favored "such an increase of the circulating medium as the interests of the country may from time to time require."

PUBLIC OPINION.

Has it occurred to the Prohibitionists that Henry Wilson for President and Schuyler Coffax for Vice President would make them a strong ticket for 1876; Both are cold-water men, and believe in putting whisky and things under the ban of the law.—[Cincinnati Com-

When the public service becomes so thor-When the public 8.Tytec Decomes so thor-oughly rotten, and when knaves in position of trust are so plentiful that it is next to impossible to readily dis-cover a trustworthy man in the departments, it is high time that the entire crew should be rotated out of office and a new corps of cierks put in.—[Boston Herald (Ind.) If honest expressions of opinion are to be

construed as "disloyalty" to party, simply because the happen to differ from the Administration view, then w believe a majority of the widest circulated and most ir fluential portion of the Republican press must be rea out of the party. In these days attempts to muzzle the press by holding the party lash over it are not likely t prove altogether successful.—[Albany Express (Rep.) The California Republicans stultified them-

household, and in caucus, the administration of U. 8 Grant is a percunial source of grief and chagrin to Re-publicans. This fact makes the resolutions all the more despicable.—[Harrisburg (Penn.) Patriot (Dem.)

AMERICAN LIBERTY.

THE MEN WHO PREPARED THE WAY. AN ADDRESS BY KX-GOV. A. H. BULLOCK, BEFORE THE PHI BETA KAPPA SOCIETY OF BROWN UNI-VERSITY, ON INTELLECTUAL LEADERSHIP IN AMERICAN HISTORY—THE BUSINESS MEETING OF THE SOCIETY.

BY TELEGRAPH FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF

THE TRIBUNE. PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 15 .- At the business meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Brown University to-day, which preceded the literary exer-cises, the Rev. J. T. Smith of Waterville, the Rev. Dr. Samuel Moss, President of Chicago University, and J. D. Smith, Principal of the Worcester Academy, were elected members. The following officers

were chosen

President—Alex. Farnum; Vice-President—Prof. B. P.
Clark; Secretary—Prof. J. H. Appleton; Treasurer—
Merrick Lyon; Committee on Appointments—Prof.
J. L. Deman, T. W. Barcroft, the Hon. Rowland Hazard,
H. C. Whitaker, and the Rev. Dr. A. N. Arnoid; Committee of Arrangements—The Rev. J. C. Stockbridge, Emary
Lyon, and Prof. Albert Harkners; Auditing Committee—
R. A. Guild and R. B. Chapman.

The procession then formed on the College grounds and the band led the way to the First Baptist Church, where the literary exercises were held. The exercises called together a large audience. I'rot. Greene introduced the Hon. A. H. Ballock of Wor. cester, Mass., who delivered an oration on "Intellectual Leadership in American History." The address was a very long one, but so strong was it in thought and so earnest and graceful was the delivery that the speaker commanded the closest attention of his auditors to the close. His reference to the conversation between Gambetta and Senator Sumner was greeted with an outbust of hearty applause. The Poem was delivered by Prof. Wm. Everett of Harvard University, the theme being "Vacation." Ex-Gov. Bullock's address is given below.

EX-GOV. BULLOCK'S ADDRESS. Our theme should be fitting to the year of

centennial anniversaries, of which we are passing the threshold. It is apparent that the present and few succeeding years, recalling the days of our first declared untionality and the series of measures in the council and the field which gave success to the declaration, will become henceforth memorable for festal days. We are to have a time of competitive celebrations marked by liberal pageant in token of martial events, and the sensuous parts of our nature are likely to be worked to their ca pacity. Of all that which is to be commemorated the share most striking to the average every-day senses undoubtedly comes from the narrative of arms, and is meets a responsive magnet in a people under whose sober side touches of military spirit have always found quick reception. They have inherited a taste of the soldier's life. Descended from ancestors who for more than one hundred years after cisatlantic colonization were engaged in war or were every moment exposed to it, summoned now by these thick-coming anniversaries to recite
the annals of the field and to realize in their own quickened pulse the rapture of victory, we need not wonder that they seize upon methods of commemoration the most demonstrative, the most cognizable by the outward enses; that they subordinate the oration to the spects cle : that they

" Let the kettle to the trumpet speak

The trumpet to the cannoncer without,
The cannons to the heavens, the heavens to earth."
This is according to nature, this is Anglo Saxon, this is American. But it belongs to an assembly of educated men to discharge the same duty in another mode of pro-cedure. They penetrate beneath the surface of historical parrative, behind the scenery of battles, among the more subtile forces of our national development, which have been chief agencies in conducting us to the high situstion from which the celebrants may now deliver their pyrotechnics. We cannot pass in review from our own advanced position over the stirring Revolutionary stage, over the broad and picturesque colonial period, back to he more serious era of the advent and settlement, and not pay tribute to the age which went before them all, out of which they sprung, a part of which they were-to the masters who directed the mind of England two centuries and a half ago, who came here in person and in representatives, whose association with our subsequent history is immertal. Our epic from the first embarkation down to the last admission of a State is especially inter-esting to the intelligent inquirer for the spiritualistic, the intellectual element which preceded and gave is birth, animated it in all its parts, supplied its actors with motive power, which has made it the story of a people sprung from the best race of men at the time of its matured strength, and advancing to a higher place of civilization than that upon which it began. The heroic courage, the sorrow and suffering, the adventure and enterprise which mark the century from 1660, when the colonies had acquired a fixed and homogeneous condition, down to declared independence, which give to it in the reading the changing shades of serious annals and gay ronance, were the natural flowering of the English mind under the training of an equal period preceding.

EUROPEAN INFLUENCE-The beginning of the American people was but the transfer to the transtalantic continent of an eclectic and adventurous portion of the English nation. These infancy as to numbers, as to material appointments and possessions, but in the higher forces of civilization, manhood, and culture, there was here from the start the same maturity which crowned the English communities in the golden age of Elizabeth and her successor. Whenever you contemplate what that maturity was, how broad in studied letters and statesmanship, in progressive science and art, and especially how it bore on its advancing crest the promise of deliverance from spiritual bondage ou are contemplating the actual state of the mind of the planters of this nation when they stepped from an old country to a new, only changing the scene of their life in the conflicts of their age. The spirit of Northern

Europe was then for the first time in full activity under immense influences proceeding from the Reformation and the introduction of the art of printing. At Frankfort-on-the-Main the traveler walks from the public square, where the memorial group of bronze statues commemorares the introduction of printing, to the house in which Luther once lodged while in the flesh, feeling that he is venerating in authentic sym bols the authors of a revolution of which the benefit have reached to every fireside in Christendom. Slowly overcoming the sleep of the Northern communities, and moving with the Divine assurance which always accompanies every true reform, these resistings agencies at length imparted a stimulation habits of Great the mental which the successors of the Virgin Queen might check indeed but could not suppress. The tide was rising to its flood at the opening of the seventeenth century. publication of the results of muritime voyage and discovery on this continent spread a glamour over the spirit of curious and daring men, which scarcely the sterness disappointment and disaster could dispel. A higher poetry and philosophy, strange religious rhapsody and reexploration, the lessons of ancient and heroic freedom, brought out into alluring light by the changed tastes and opportunities for the old languages, a wider education, another dispensation over the domain of practical science and invention, a new destiny for the aim of benevolence and philanthropy, wisdom of every degree, conceits of every kind, but in all and through all a paramount and aggressive progress lighted the modern world on its pathway. For the next 50 years the air was exhibarant with intellectual vitality. The genius of change penetrated the palace, the closet, and the shop, and throughout the capital city of our race the vigil of night was kept faithful to the revolutionary studies. "God is decreeing," Milton said, "to begin some new and great period," and then with quaint expression of the national self-consciousness which has never gone out of his countrymen

from that day to this, he adds: from that day to this, he adds:

What does God then but reveal himself, as His manner is, first to his Englishmen. Behold now this vast city; a city of refuge, the manson-house of liberty, encompassed and surrounded by the protection; the shop of war hath not then more anyis and harmers waning, to fashien out the plates and instruments of armed justice in detense of beleaguered truth, then there he pens and hands there, sitting by their studious hamps, musing, searching, revolving new notions and ideas wherewith to present as with their homage and their featry the approaching reformation; others as fast reading, trying all things, assenting to the force of reason and convincement.

SETTLEMENT OF THE COLONIES-Such was that age ; and such was the strength of the

American beginning. Out of that age and under that lead we came. Ours was not a transfusion of blood from one set of men into another ; nor an offshoot ; nor an en graftment; it was the removal of ripening English minds in English bodies into another country. During the 50 years of active emigration, as good came here as were left behind. The early peopling of Virginia was by the higher grades of intellect at their lead, and there was soon present a large array of men of education, property, and condition. Maryland from the outset rose upon the shoulders of persons of high birth, moved to their destination by the best thought at home; the ships of Massachusetts brought here many of the cho education, scholars in the languages, of culture the same that prevailed in England, not cosmic indeed modern learning, for the old scholastic studies of